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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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### Education in Estonia

1. The following educational institutions, which are considered to be on the academy level, are in Estonia:

- a. The Tartu State University

The rector is Professor Klement (fnu), an Estonian. The chief of the personnel section is a woman with the name Nõu (fnu). The faculties are as follows: medicine, veterinary medicine, physical culture, jurisprudence, history, philology, natural science, mathematics, physics, agriculture, and forestry. Estonian is the language of instruction, but a knowledge of the Russian language is required. There are about 4,000 students in the university. Military training is compulsory for all students. The military department is headed by a Russian general. One day a week is set aside for military training. A student who has finished the university receives the military rank of lieutenant, which is the second officer grade in the Soviet Army.

- b. Institute for Teachers in Tartu, located on Salme Street in Karlova Park.

- c. Art Academy, located on Heidemann Street in Tartu, near the railroad station.

- d. Music School, located on Läte Street in Tartu, formerly Lossi Street. However, this music school is not quite considered an academy.

- e. Polytechnical Institute in Tallinn

- f. Geodetical Institute in Tallinn

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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## g. Tallinn State Conservatory

2. Tuition at the university is about 50 to 150 rubles a semester. Textbooks must be provided by the student. A scholarship is rather easy to obtain if one requests it. However, it is withdrawn if an examination is rated as only satisfactory. The examination evaluation is noted in Russian in the student's examination book. Political instruction is compulsory for all students. It takes about four hours a week. All students are supposed to belong to a so-called trade union for persons who are occupied with higher education. Activity in the sense of independent student life appears in student clubs, such as those for persons interested in sports, music, drama, etc. If anything social is either undertaken or organized, the program is strictly controlled. All lectures are compulsory for the students. Salaries of teachers and professors in the university are quite high; some professors earn more than 25,000 rubles a month. In addition to the university, there are five gymnasii and a number of factory-plant schools (FZO) in Tartu. In the latter, study orphans from all over Estonia and other parts of the USSR. There is a large criminal element which robs, steals, and commits other crimes outside of the school establishment.

The City of Tartu

3. Tartu is currently a city of about 60,000 inhabitants, of which about 50 percent are Russians. The majority of the Russian population is civilian. As the city was very heavily damaged during the war, living conditions are very poor. Living space for one person has been reduced to six square meters. One kitchen is often used by two or three families. Only about 200 private houses have been built. For this construction, one can get a 10,000 ruble State loan for seven years. Such a private house can have, at the most, an area of 180 square meters. If it is larger, it is nationalized. In such a case the owner is not allowed to live in his house any more. Building material is extremely difficult to obtain. Lumber must be cut by the individual himself in assigned woods. It is difficult to get hardware. The sections of the city which were damaged in the war are being cleared of ruins. This work is done by civilian men after regular working hours as compulsory duty without pay. On the squares which have been cleared of ruins, almost nothing has been built. These are the so-called green rayony, which in popular talk are called the goat meadow. Goats are now widely bred for their milk, as no delivery has to be made to the State.
4. The leader of the Executive Committee of the city of Tartu is Kotsar (fnu). A short time ago it was Tiidu (fnu). The leader of the Executive Committee has the function of mayor. The secretary of the Communist Party Committee is named Undusk (fnu). He is the most powerful man in the city.
5. Neither of the former permanent bridges in Tartu, Vabadussild (Freedom Bridge), and Kivisild (the historic stone bridge) has been restored. Tartu now has two auxiliary bridges. One wooden auxiliary bridge is at Turu Street. The bridge itself has a capacity of about twenty tons. The width is such that two trucks can barely pass each other. However, it is intended for two-way traffic. The other bridge is at Herne Street and is a pontoon bridge for pedestrian traffic only. Regular militia patrol sections of the city by day, and at night there is a military patrol of four soldiers with red armbands, armed with machine pistols and led by an officer. The regular railroad militia are at the railroad station. They have black uniforms with red trimming. Regular militia posts are found on Lenin Square (the intersection of the former Võru and Riga Streets), at the House of the City Executive Committee, at the MGB building, and elsewhere. Five bus lines are set up for transportation. Fare is charged according to distance, from 40 kopeks to 2.40 rubles. There are about 40 taxicabs and about 100 motor trucks in the city. All freight trucks belong to the State autobaas. A truck driver gets a salary of about 600 rubles.

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6. The inhabitants of the city of Tartu work in the following establishments:
- a. The intelligentsia is employed principally at the university, in the institutes, hospitals, and the various scientific undertakings of the university. Among the latter are the Stock Breeding School and the Agricultural Research School at the Vahi estate and at the Jaama estate.
  - b. The Taximeter Factory is located on Tolstoi Street. The manager is Warik (fnu); the technical director is Engineer Uukivi (fnu). The number of employees is about 300.
  - c. The Võit Metal Factory is located on Kalmistu Street. The name of the manager is unknown. The technical director is Engineer Lohmus (fnu). There are about 500 employees.
  - d. The telephone factory, now called Postfach 32(sic), is located on Puistee Street. There are about 500 employees, nearly all of whom are Russian. The factory produces electrical items for military purposes.
  - e. The TAW Aluminum Factory is located at the end of Tähe Street. The number of employees is about 100.<sup>2</sup>
  - f. The railroad depot is located near the passenger station. It handles repair of cars and locomotives. The number of employees is unknown, probably around 50.
  - g. A comb factory is located at the end of Tähe Street. The number of employees is about 400.
  - h. The meat kombinat is located on Teguri Street. The number of employees is about 500. The manager's name is unknown.
  - i. The Teknik Machine Factory is located near the comb factory. The number of employees is about 100. The managers and technical engineer's names are unknown.
  - j. The leather kombinat is located on 21 Juni Street. The number of employees is about 400. The manager's name is unknown.
  - k. The milk kombinat is located on Vaksali Street near the railroad station. The number of employees is about 100. The manager's name is unknown.
  - l. The spirits factory was on Kastani Street. Production has been discontinued. The building will be put at the disposal of the Leather kombinat.
  - m. The bread kombinat was formerly called Ceres. The number of employees is about 200.
  - n. The All Le Coc Brewery is located in the Tähtvere district in Ulila. The number of workers is about 100. Name of the manager is unknown.

Comments

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1. According to available information, the faculties of agriculture, veterinary medicine, and forestry engineering were detached from the university and organized into the Estonian Agricultural Academy, which opened on 1 January 1951 in Tartu.
2.  this factory is located on Võru Street. However, this is not very far from Tähe Street.

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